

Gold Found in the Philippine Islands.

On Mindanao, one of the Philippine islands, gold is found in the river beds, but owing to the primitive conditions prevailing there it is not known how rich these deposits are. With the advance of civilization this matter will be fully investigated by shrewd prospectors. Great discoveries may be made, but no discovery was ever greater than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which civilization long ago investigated and found to be all that is claimed for it. In cases of loss of appetite, indigestion, biliousness and constipation it acts in a truly wonderful manner. The bowels are made to act mildly, the desire for food is increased, sour stomachs are sweetened, and a healthy color is given to the face. A trial is recommended.

Not a Murky Call.

Aunt Mary—Isn't that your mother calling you, Tommy?
Tommy—Yes.
Aunt Mary—Well, why don't you answer?
Tommy—O, what's the use? Papa is not at home today.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely Unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 N. AGAR ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Terrible Shock.

Mrs. O'Brien—Arrah! and it's the terrible shock the Widow Kerrigan got. Do you remember the blackthorn bush she bought on the Bowery and planted on her husband's grave.
Mrs. O'Brien—O! do that! Has it been shotted?
Mrs. O'Brien—Worse than that! When she visited the grave today she found three oranges growing on it.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about, and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumpston, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Heaven!

Wiggle—I wonder what a black man's idea of heaven is?
Giggle—Eating watermelon with a golden razor, of course.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Which Was It.

Hewitt—"Me." is the abbreviation for Maine, isn't it?
Jewett—"Yes; why do you ask?"
Hewitt—"A girl wrote to me saying 'Remember me,' and I don't know whether she meant for me to remember her or the Maine."

Well Acquainted With the Place.

Three little fellows carrying their bats and a ball were stopped by an elderly gentleman one Sabbath morning. "Boys," he asked don't you know where bad boys go to play ball on Sunday?
Yes sir, replied one; they go over to a vacant lot back of the cemetery.

The Best Remedy For Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Look at Our War Score.

That was a mistake after all. What was?
The idea that baseball is our national game.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$3.50.

Burlington Route

Breakfast in Denver

This morning, lunch in Chicago tomorrow afternoon, dine in New York the evening of the following day. You can do it if you go east on the Burlington's "Chicago Special"—the train that "brings Chicago a whole day nearer Colorado than it was a year ago."

Leaves Denver..... 9:30 a. m.
Arrives Omaha..... 11:55 p. m.
Arrives Chicago..... 3:15 p. m.

Sleeping, chair, dining, and buffet-smoking-library cars.

G. W. Valley, General Agent, 1039 17th St. Denver.

P. S.—If you go east via Omaha and the Burlington Route, you can stop off and see the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Cockneyizing English.

Do you think that there will ever be an alliance between the United States and England? Oh yes, Hasn't the United States made advances that way by dropping the 'h' out of Behring Strait.

Uses of Society.

Maiden—It seems to me society is useful only to people who want to get married.
Matron—You mistake my dear. It is equally useful to people who are married and want to forget it.

THE IMMUNE REGIMENTS

All Their Members Not Proof Against Yellow Fever.

RUSH IN NEW ORLEANS TO ENLIST.

Colonel Riche and Colonel Hood Will Command the Immune Regiments to Garrison Santiago—Difficulties in Carrying Out the Law For Their Organization—Volunteers Furnished to Other States—Great Scarcity of Young Men.

The City of Berlin, the big transport of the International Navigation company, will carry the First and Second United States immune regiments, commanded respectively by Colonel Riche and Colonel Hood, to Santiago to act as the garrison of that town.

These regiments are wholly white and are sent to Santiago first because they have been the longest organized and are in the most efficient condition; but, while efficient, they are not immune, according to the popular acceptance of the term. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if 5 per cent of the members of the First immune regiment are proof against yellow fever, and probably not more than 30 per cent of the Second have seen or been near that disease. The act creating these regiments did not say immune against yellow fever, but simply against tropical disease, a somewhat vague expression. The moment the bill was passed there was a rush of volunteers, and the services of three white and two negro regiments, composed exclusively, or nearly so, of immunes, were tendered from New Orleans alone, but the offer had to be declined.

The First immune regiment was assigned to Texas, and when it was organized the immune provision was altogether ignored. This was done on the ground that the law said nothing about yellow fever, and, secondly, because of the difficulty of determining whether or not an enlisted man was immune. The doctor does not usually give a patient a certificate that he has had yellow fever, and the only proof of immunity—and that is by no means an absolute one—is the fact that one has been in a city where an epidemic of yellow fever has prevailed. As the last Texas epidemic occurred in 1867 and the fever then appeared in only a few coast towns it will be seen that the chances of a recruit from Texas being an immune are very small. The First immune regiment is therefore so only in name. The fact that it comes from a southern state may make it slightly more proof against tropical diseases, but the difference in this respect between it and any ordinary regular regiment of the United States army is small.

The Second immune regiment was assigned to Louisiana and is a little more nearly immune than the First. Colonel Hood lost both his father (General J. B. Hood of Confederate fame) and his mother of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1879 and is himself an immune. The New Orleans part of his regiment is also immune. The fact that the regiment was recruited at Covington, near New Orleans, attracted to it a number of recruits from that city and renders it relatively more nearly immune than the First.

There is no lack of yellow fever immunes in the United States army. The only trouble is that, instead of being concentrated in regiments, they have been scattered among a score or more. The Second Louisiana volunteers is far more immune than either of the two so called immune regiments. It comes wholly from New Orleans, where yellow fever epidemics have made most of the officers and men have had yellow fever or nursed it, and it could be stationed anywhere in Cuba without danger. Nearly half the men of the First Louisiana are immune. The Second Mississippi and the First Alabama contain many immunes. So does the Fifth United States volunteers, while the Ninth United States volunteers (colored) contains more than 90 per cent of immunes, 11 of the 12 companies being from New Orleans.

The war fever has raged perhaps more violently in New Orleans than in any other part of the country, and the city has contributed more than ten times its quota and has filled up the scanty regiments of Alabama and Mississippi. The rural districts of the southwest have fallen far behind their quotas, and their deficiencies have been made good mainly by New Orleans. This is all the more remarkable because in the civil war these districts furnished far more than their proportion to the Confederate army. Alabama has fallen short of its quota and had to furnish as its third regiment a negro organization. Mississippi has had to open recruiting offices in New Orleans.

When the original call was made by the president, Louisiana was asked to furnish two regiments of infantry. Based on population, New Orleans' share would have been a battalion, or 400 men. Governor Foster found that the city would furnish more volunteers than the country, and assigned one of the regiments to New Orleans—that is, three times its quota, and the other to the country. The city regiment (the Second) was filled up at once from New Orleans. The country regiment (the First) hung fire. It was found to be impossible to get a full regiment from the parishes. The country companies of militia dwindled wonderfully when subjected to medical examination; one company finally got down to 80 men, and it took three companies to make one. It was necessary to give one entire battalion to New Orleans, while Company A came also from the city. The ranks, moreover, of the depleted companies were filled out by New Orleans men until now the First Louisiana, which is supposed to represent the rural districts of Louisiana, contains more city than country men. Thus these two infantry

regiments contain 1,900 men from New Orleans and 600 men from the rest of Louisiana. When in the second call the president asked for three companies of artillery, Governor Foster, taught by experience, called for two from New Orleans and one from the rest of the state. Finally, the Louisiana naval militia, 500 strong, comes altogether from New Orleans. This makes a total of 2,600 furnished by the city to the state service, as against 700 by the rest of the state. As the population stands as one to five the city, it will be seen, furnished in proportion 15 times as many men as the country.

This includes, however, only the state volunteers. The United States organized in this district three volunteer regiments of immunes—the Second, Fifth and Ninth. The Second was intended for Louisiana, but more than half the regiment came from New Orleans; the Ninth (colored) contains 11 city companies out of 12; the Fifth (white) has its headquarters at Columbus, Miss. It was intended to include volunteers from Alabama and Mississippi, but as it was found impossible to get enough recruits from these states recruiting offices were opened in New Orleans. Entire companies have gone from here, as for instance, Whitaker's and Underwood's, to fill out the Alabama and Mississippi quota. These three regiments contain 2,400 men from New Orleans.

Finding what an excellent field New Orleans was for recruiting, the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States regular infantry and the Fifth cavalry while here opened recruiting offices and picked up 450 men without difficulty, and now Mississippi, finding it impossible to raise its third regiment, has opened recruiting offices in New Orleans and will fill its quota here. These last recruits will bring the total of New Orleans volunteers up to 5,700 or 5,900, including the navy enlistments. This may not seem large for Greater New York, but it is actually 12 times the quota that the city was called on to furnish and is equivalent to an enlistment of from 75,000 to 77,000 men in New York city. If so many men were taken out of Manhattan just now, the city could not but miss them, and New Orleans is missing its volunteers in many ways.

The explanation of the large number of enlistments here, aside from any patriotic ardor, is the very strong love of adventure, for which the city has all ways been noted, and the fact that summer is a dull season here, when a large proportion of the population has little if any work. The disposition to regard the war as likely to be a short one has tempted hundreds of young men to enlist in the belief that it will be over and they will be back at work in the fall, when business is brisk. Moreover, the climate of Cuba and yellow fever have less terror for the average New Orleans man than for the resident of any other city in the United States.

The withdrawal of the large number of young men is having a very marked effect in many ways in New Orleans. There is a great scarcity of young men. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that it has had its effect on the police news. "The police force feels the effect of the war very perceptibly," said the superintendent of the New Orleans police the other day, and he pointed to the list of arrests as proof of it. The chief did not mean to reflect in any way on the Louisiana soldiers, who probably include as large a proportion of men of high social rank as any war has seen called forth, but only to point to the fact that the withdrawal of some 6,000 of the most active young men of New Orleans had made the city a great deal quieter and arrests far fewer. "The arrests are far fewer," continued the chief. "The Louisiana regiments took with them many men who gave us a great deal of trouble, and they will make good soldiers. I have no doubt. The officers often refer to so-and-so and wonder how he is getting on in camp and whether he likes his new quarters better than the police station. The army discipline will not be as genuine reformatory for many of the wild young fellows who have gone out with the Louisiana troops. The training, the military life, the strict obedience to orders, will make men out of them. I, for one, will watch the career and record of many a member of these Louisiana regiments who is known to us quite intimately, and I expect to see them come back more orderly and law abiding."

The police record proves the truth of Chief Gaster's statement. There has been no police news in New Orleans of any moment since the war began. There are some who think this is due to the fact that interest in the war has swallowed up interest in everything else, but the police say that if 6,000 athletic young men are taken out of a city of 250,000 people it will be far more orderly and quiet than heretofore. New Orleans has never been better behaved in its two centuries of existence than since this Spanish war began.—New York Sun.

Major Went on Wisdom In War.
Major Went of the Tenth infantry was busy dodging bullets during the advance on San Juan. He saw a newspaper man coming along the road. "Lie down, you d—d fool!" roared Went. "Why don't you lie down yourself?" retorted the newspaper man. "D—n you, I can't," roared the major, "but that is no reason why you also should be a d—d fool!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Whole Story.
Comes the German ship Irene to Subing bay;
Struts about and lies at anchor All the day;
Tells insurgents not to shoot. She sends little three to boost! The insurgents pipe to Dewey Right away.

Still the Irene lies and basks in Subing bay;
Smiles to think how those insurgents Must obey;
Comes a grin old sea knoodle From the land of "Yankee Doodle," And the German ship Irene just—Sails away!
—Indianapolis Journal.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. Ritter, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by A. C. Ireland.



"On Guard."
When disease shoots the first arrow the truly wise man will come instantly on guard. He will not wait for the attack. He will not hesitate until the full force of disease and misery and death comes crashing about him.

When a man begins to feel "out of sorts," when his appetite is failing and his energy is not up to the mark, when he has bilious attacks and a feeling of lassitude and incapacity, if he is wise, he will take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right away. It will bring his appetite back again, and what is more it will bring back his digestive powers. It will give all the assimilative functions the edge and power to extract abundant nourishment from the food he eats. It will make good, pure, healthy blood and send it coursing rapidly through his veins and arteries into every organ and tissue of the body. It will put flesh on his bones and force in his muscles; it will give him strength and courage and cheerfulness, in a word it will give him complete health.

It exerts from the system every particle of dead, useless, flabby tissue. It even reduces the weight of the corpulent man at the same time that it builds up his strength and working power. The weight it adds to people who need it is the kind that comes of pure blood and every organ doing its work properly and thoroughly—what pugilists call "fighting weight."

Not the Right Kind.
What do you know about journalism?
asked the editor of the applicant for a place.
I know the business from A to Z, was the reply.

Well then, returned the editor wearily, you can't do. We want somebody here who can learn something.

OLD FIGHTER'S VIEW.

Colonel Frank Madden on Racial Characteristics of Soldiers.

Colonel Frank Madden of Omaha, late of the Fourth United States cavalry, was in Macon, Mo., the other day. He was in some sharp Indian fights in the late fifties and was in the cavalry service all through the civil war. He has visited Cuba and is acquainted with the characteristics of the people of that island. In making a comparison of the fighting qualities of those of different nations he said:

"The Spanish have quick heat and activity, the French have the dash, the Germans are steady and methodical, but Anglo-Saxons and their descendants, the Americans, possess a combination of all these soldierly elements. They are as tenacious as bulldogs and can endure more suffering and complain less than any other people. I am an Irishman and was born in the old country, but I have seen enough of Americans to know that they make the finest soldiers in the world. In my opinion if war comes it will be a short strife for the dons, but they will make a big bluff at first.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spanish Nation In Statistics.
Population of Spain in round numbers, 18,000,000. Able to read and write, males, 3,417,855; females, 3,686,615; total, 6,104,470. Have no trade or profession, males, 1,964,113; females, 6,764,406; total, 8,727,519. Priests, friars and church dignitaries, 48,528. Nurses, 28,549. Devoted to agriculture, males, 4,033,391; females, 828,531; total, 4,861,922. Teachers, males, 24,642; females, 14,490; total, 39,132. School attendance, males, 1,009,810; females, 719,110; total, 1,728,920. Literary writers, males, 1,171; females, 74; total, 1,245. Physicians, males, 20,477; females, 78; total, 20,555. Officeholders, 97,257. Pensioners, 84,000. Servants, males, 89,958; females, 319,596; total, 409,554. Professional beggars, males, 39,379; females, 51,646; total, 91,025.

In a Recent Number of Diario del Comercio of Barcelona.

Made Progress Easier.
"I don't see how that fellow Huggins ever got married; he's so bashful."
"Well, you know the girl's father helped him along."
"He paved the way, did he?"
"No, he didn't pave the way exactly, but he furnished the rocks."—Stray Stories.

Not to Be Thought Of.
"Shall we try to get back the prisoners?" asked one Spanish officer.
"And relieve the Yankees of responsibility for their board and lodging!" exclaimed the other. "Man, where's your sense of strategy?"—Washington Star.

Uncommon Experience.
A—I had a great surprise last evening.
B—How was that?
A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

Problem of the Problem Play.
Jones-Brown—In his new play Kirby has solved every problem but one.
Brown-Smith—What is that?
Jones-Brown—How to draw an audience.—Stray Stories.



First Bunko Man—What's in de grip, Bykes—sawdust?
Second Bunko Man—Naw, Spanish four.—New York Journal.

Your Friends in the Army or Navy.

Do you want a picture of their ships, or of the cities they attack? You can secure all this and more by purchasing the newly issued series of portfolios (in fifteen parts) entitled "The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii." Nearly 250 large half-tone pictures of warships, cities (Havana, Santiago, Honolulu, etc.) forts, harbors, batteries, rivers, plantations,—in fact the very places where our men have been and will be fighting. Also excellent portraits of Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Lee. All pictures accompanied by full explanatory text and maps. Single parts ten cents; full set \$1.50. Call at Santa Fe ticket office.

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"LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS AND VICINITY," 48 pp., 39 illustrations, 2 cts.
"TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK," 176 pp., 176 illustrations, 5 cts.

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas.

Santa Fe Special Rates.

Annual National Encampment Sons of Veterans, Omaha, Neb., September 12-16, 1898. For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will sell tickets to Omaha and return at a rate of \$3.10 for the round trip. Dates of September 8, good for return passage until September 21.

Grand Encampment Knights of Pythias and Supreme Lodge Session, Indianapolis, Ind., August 22-29 and August 30 to September 10, 1898. For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will sell tickets from Santa Fe to Indianapolis and return at a rate of \$4.10 for the round trip. Dates of sale, August 15 and 19, good for return passage until August 30, but tickets will be extended until September 10 by depositing same with point agent at Indianapolis on or before August 29.

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, Cincinnati, O., September 5-10. For this occasion round trip tickets will be sold from Santa Fe to Cincinnati and return at a rate of \$3.15. Dates of sale, September 1 and 2, good until September 10, but will be extended to October 2 if deposited with the point agent on or before September 9, 1898.

For further particulars in regard to these meetings and reduced rates call on agents of the Santa Fe Route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.
W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

Summer Tours In Canada!!

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Before deciding on your summer holiday, you should write for the beautiful tourist folder published by the Washburn Railroad, the short line from Colorado points via Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit to all the pleasure resorts of the east and northeast. Ask your nearest Ticket Agent for rates or write to

C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, Denver, Colorado.

Dr. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE. Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. For constant use, we will mail sample free, or full box for 50c. Sold by druggists. DR. GUNN'S CO. PHILA. PA.

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The Meenie Route of the World.

Time Table No. 40.

WEST BOUND	MILES	WEST BOUND
No. 40.	No. 45.	
10:05 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe Ar. 6:55 p. m.		
12:05 p. m. Lv. Espanola, Ar. 4:25 p. m.		
1:10 p. m. Lv. Embudo, Ar. 3:25 p. m.		
1:35 p. m. Lv. Barranca, Ar. 3:45 p. m.		
3:27 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras, Ar. 1:19 p. m.		
5:25 p. m. Lv. Antonito, Ar. 11:40 a. m.		
7:20 p. m. Lv. Alamosa, Ar. 10:50 a. m.		
10:50 p. m. Lv. Salida, Ar. 8:50 a. m.		
8:50 a. m. Lv. Florence, Ar. 4:50 a. m.		
8:10 a. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar. 3:40 a. m.		
4:40 a. m. Lv. Colo Spgs., Ar. 1:02 a. m.		
7:50 a. m. Ar. Denver, Ar. 10:50 p. m.		

Connections with the main line and branches as follows:

At Antonito for Durango, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country.

At Alamosa for Jintown, Creede, Del Norte, Monte Vista and all points in the San Luis valley.

At Salida with main line for all points east and west, including Leadville.

At Florence with F. & C. C. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor.

At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all Missouri river lines for all points east.

Through passengers from Santa Fe will have reserved berths in sleepers from Alamosa if desired.

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On this Grant near its western boundary are situated the famous Gold Mining Districts of Elizabethtown and Baldy, where mines have been successfully operated for 25 years, and new rich discoveries were made in 1895 in the vicinity of the new camps of Hematite and Harry Bluff as rich as any camp in Colorado, but with lots of as yet unlocated ground open to prospectors on terms similar to, and as favorable as, the United States Government Laws and Regulation.

Stage leaves every morning, except Sundays, from Springer for these camps.

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